

the hard particles of *fæces* broken up, so that the stitches may not be torn out by a large bowel movement.

In trachelorrhaphy the patient should not be allowed to sit up until almost time for the stitches to be removed. It is well after this operation to know positively whether or not there has been any uterine packing, and if so, see that it be removed.

In case of fracture the extremity of the limb should be watched closely to ascertain whether the circulation is good.

In case of numbness in the extremities the bandage or cast should be loosened. In case of hemorrhage elevate the limb.

In the operating-room a nurse learns how to sterilize gauze, instruments, sutures,—in fact, how to make absolutely sterile by moist heat, dry heat, disinfectants, etc., anything to be used about an operation. In any part of her work a nurse who practises economy is doubly valuable. There is no department of nursing where this may be practised to greater advantage than in the care of a surgical case. Many of the materials used in this work are expensive, and a nurse by thought and good judgment may be able to lessen enormously the expense necessary at such a time; for example, one-half ounce of borolyptol diluted to the strength of 1 to 4 will be sufficient for any ordinary moist dressing. Some nurses will thoughtlessly prepare a graduate half full and have eight or ten ounces to throw away. The same rule is applicable to any ordinary solution, as peroxide, etc. Gauze, cotton, and, in fact, any of the materials, should be used economically.

A good surgical nurse must, besides practising economy, so thoroughly understand the meaning of absolute cleanliness that she shall be able so to apply her knowledge that she may make a kitchen and a stove as good an operating-room and sterilizer as may be found in an up-to-date hospital.

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## **HOSPITAL ECONOMICS, TEACHERS COLLEGE, N. Y.**

(Continued from page 615)

### **COLLEGE DORMITORY (WHITTIER HALL)**

A DORMITORY for the women students of Columbia University, known as Whittier Hall, has been erected by the Morningside Realty Company at an expense of over one million dollars. It has no official connection with the university, and the university as such assumes no responsibility for it; but the administration of the building is vested in the dean of Teachers College, in order that some direct connection may be established with the university life.

## MANAGEMENT.

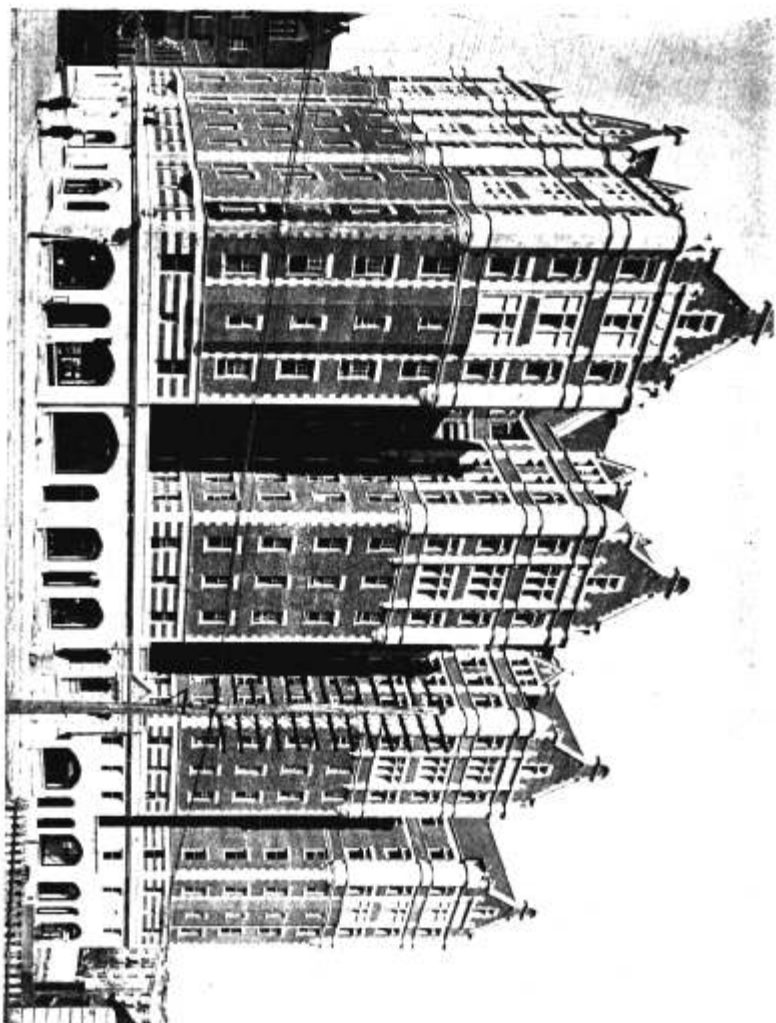
The head of the hall will be a woman familiar with the needs of college students; she will be aided by a corps of competent assistants, among them a nurse who will give whatever attention may be required by residents in case of illness. The directress of Teachers College will also reside in the hall and have a part in directing its social life. Women students of Teachers College under twenty-five years of age will be required to live in the hall or obtain permission from the directress to live elsewhere. Such students will be under her immediate supervision.

## PLAN OF BUILDING.

The hall adjoins Teachers College on the east. It is a handsome fire-proof building, ten stories in height, specially designed and constructed for students' use. Every room is outside and entirely light, and the arrangement is such that rooms may be rented singly or in suites of two or three. There is also a limited number of suites consisting of two rooms and private bath. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. There is complete telephone and elevator service, a system of shower, needle, and tub baths on each floor, and a steam laundry equipped with all the modern machinery. The public parlors and reception rooms are on the main floor, and there are also two small sitting-rooms on each of the upper floors. The dining-room and restaurant are on the ninth floor and command extensive views over the city and the North and East Rivers. In addition to Whittier Hall, there are also a number of apartments, consisting of seven and eight rooms and bath, in The Lowell and The Emerson, the two end sections of the building, which are fitted for housekeeping and may be occupied by families. The entrances to the apartments are entirely distinct and separate from those to Whittier Hall.

## ASSIGNMENT OF ROOMS.

A uniform rate has been established for all rooms similarly located on all floors, except the second and the eighth. Rooms will be rented only to those who take their meals in the dining-rooms or restaurant. Applications will be received by the head of the hall at any time, but rooms will not be assigned for the ensuing year until after May 1. Applicants should make a choice of several rooms differently located, in order that their preference may be respected, so far as possible, in making assignments. In general, the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors will be assigned to graduate and professional students, the sixth and seventh floors to collegiate students of Barnard and Teachers Colleges, and the eighth floor to women not connected with the university. After September 1 vacant rooms will be assigned to applicants without regard to their university standing.



WHITTIER HALL

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The residents of Whittier Hall are young women presumably interested in university study and capable of self-direction. The rules and regulations, therefore, are intended to facilitate, rather than to check, free social intercourse of a wholesome and helpful character. The aim of the management is to make the social life of the residents altogether agreeable. To this end each person is urged to assist in promoting the general welfare of all, and to restrain personal desires and prejudices whenever they tend to interfere with the rights and happiness of others.

A rational plan of self-government will receive hearty encouragement.

(To be continued.)

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**THE CAMPAIGN FOR REGISTRATION OF NURSES  
IN NEW YORK STATE**

By CHAMPE S. ANDREWS

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Association

THE profession of nursing in the United States will, it is believed, have reason to consider the year nineteen hundred and three as a year that marks an epoch in its history. In this year the nursing profession received its substantial recognition from five of the Legislatures in the United States.\*

At first glance it may appear that this recognition is a tardy one, and that it has been achieved in the face of obstacles of a more formidable nature than were to be expected. However, as a matter of fact, the nurses have obtained recognition for their profession with much less difficulty and in a much shorter time than have the members of other professions. To be sure, the nurses benefited by the experience of the older professions and had many models from which to plan, but the fact remains that, making due allowance for all of these advantages, the nursing profession has accomplished a great deal in a short space of time.

The medical profession found that it required in New York State almost one hundred years before the proper standard could be established by law. The profession of dentistry likewise had a long preliminary struggle. For the most part, the lawmakers of our country have been strangely reluctant to establish high standards of education in the professions, and the nurses are to be congratulated upon the success which

\* In one State, Illinois, the bill was subsequently vetoed by the Governor.